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## TALK OF PEACE.

Report That Overtures Have Come From The Boers.

But The Unyielding Attitude Of Lord Milner Interferes.

Mr. Kruger Says No Peace Except On Basis Of Boer Independence.

London, Jan. 22.—A representative of the Daily News, in the lobbies of parliament, says that there has certainly been some talk of peace overtures from the Boers, but that the unyielding attitude of Lord Milner, who is British high commissioner to South Africa, has, as heretofore, proved an insurmountable obstacle in the matter. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing from Brussels, says that the pro-Boer press has published a note from Mr. Kruger, declaring that no peace negotiations will be considered except upon the basis of the retention of Boer independence.

## TRANSPORT STARTS FOR MANILA.

But Anchors Until Daylight On Account Of Dense Fog.

New York, Jan. 22.—The United States army transport Duford, in charge of Col. Moore of the Eleventh cavalry started on its voyage to Manila this afternoon, but the fog in the lower bay was so dense that she was compelled to anchor, where she will remain until daylight. On the transport is a squadron of the Eleventh cavalry and a battalion of the Twenty-seventh infantry.

## TWO ARMENIANS QUARREL.

One Lies At The Point Of Death In The Hospital, And The Other Is Under Arrest.

Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 22.—George Brown, an Armenian, was assaulted, probably after leaving his work in the village of Hebronville, near the town of Attleboro, this afternoon, by Nicholas Gunter, a fellow-countryman, and lies at the point of death in the Pawtucket emergency hospital. Both men were employed in the mill of the Hebronville manufacturing company and engaged in a war of words while at their work this afternoon. The trouble continued until they left the mill tonight when the assault took place in the mill yard. Gunter is under arrest.

## WILL BE OURS.

Copenhagen, Jan. 22.—The announcement is made here today that it has been definitely decided that the treaty with the United States providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies is to be signed this week at Washington. All the formalities here have been completed. The sum to be paid is about \$4,000,000.

## A HEAVY WIND STORM.

Halifax, Jan. 22.—A heavy wind storm from the southeast has prevailed here all day and reached its full strength tonight. A high sea is running in the harbor. Telephone and telegraphic communication is greatly interrupted.

## A REDUCTION IN THE POPULATION.

Belleville, Texas, Jan. 22.—Three men were killed, one was fatally injured, and three others were slightly wounded in a fight at the railroad station here early this evening.

## PENSION CHANGES.

New Hampshire: Original, Frederick F. Thing, Exeter, \$8. Increase, restoration, re-issue, etc., Sylvester O. Woodbury, Salem Depot, \$8. Special, Jan. 9, Samuel Smithson, dead, Lebanon, \$12. Original, widows, etc., special, Jan. 9, Anne Smithson, Lebanon, \$8; Adeline P. Kent, Portsmouth, \$8.

## "JOAN OF THE SHOALS."

Miss Henrietta Crozman Presents The New Drama In Philadelphia.—Prevents Serious Accident.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland's drama, "Joan of the Shoals," presented for the first time Tuesday night by Miss Henrietta Crozman, at the Auditorium theatre, has its scene laid in Portsmouth, N. H., and the adjacent Isles of Shoals, in 1632. The heroine is half gypsy, half fisherwoman, and loves Vivian More, a gentleman from the court of King Charles II., who has fled hither to avoid the consequences of a duel. More is about to be taken prisoner, and the big scene occurs in the fourth act, where Joan prevents him giving the signal which would wreck the ship of his pursuers.

While the opening act is wordy, and moves slowly, the latter acts have plenty of incident, and frequently aroused the audience to spontaneous enthusiasm. The house was large, and recalled Miss Crozman again and again after the principal acts.

The Public Ledger will say: "The play is interesting throughout, and well written, and Miss Crozman plays the heroine's role with vivacity and charm."

The Inquirer will say: "The play is a melodrama with plenty of action, though of a very vivid character. The mounting is adequate, without pretence to style, the language fairly representative of that of England about the generation before. The speeches are too long, but very effective for the first night. The star, Miss Crozman, was nervous, but appeared to advantage in the more trying parts."

During the last act tonight, Miss Crozman's presence of mind prevented what might have been a serious accident. The scene represented a rocky coast during rough weather, with a beacon burning on a high bowlder. Miss Crozman, as Joan, climbed to the beacon, and threw wood into the basket in which it was burning. The flames shot up, and ignited the flowing sleeve of the fisherwoman's dress. She smothered the burning linen, and went on with the part as if nothing had happened.

Miss Crozman has a fine emotional and generally strong character in Joan Seastrawn. Harry Woodruff plays the hero, G. S. Spencer depicts a minister of the period, and John Malone the part of a New England magistrate. The minor cast is a lengthy one, and looked after by a carefully selected company.

## IN CONGRESS.

### The House.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Considerable parliamentary fire was ejected into the proceedings of the house today when the item in the urgency deficiency bill, appropriating \$500,000 for a military post at Manila, was reached. Mr. Cannon, who is in charge of the bill, admitted that the appropriation was subject to a point of order and it went out. He then offered an amendment that the same sum be allotted for shelter and protection of the officers and enlisted men in the Philippines, and it at once became a subject for a very spirited debate in which Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, Mr. Williams of Mississippi and Mr. Dearnout of Missouri were pitted against the chairman of the appropriations committee. When the vote was taken Mr. Creamer of New York, democrat, voted with the republicans. He turned angrily on his political brethren and as he did so shook his clenched fist at them and cried out that, "He hoped his arm would be paralyzed when he refused to vote to protect an American soldier." The vote on the adoption of the amendment was: Yeas 127; nays 100.

### In The Senate.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Debate on the Philippine tariff bill was not continued in the senate today, nobody in that body being prepared to proceed with its discussion. The bill creating a department of commerce was under discussion for nearly two hours and some progress was made with it. While the debate showed no objection to its main features there was a disposition by the senate to give it careful consideration in all its details.

## SCHIEPERS WAS SHOT.

New York, Jan. 22.—It has just been discovered that, through a cable error, an Associated Press dispatch of last Sunday announced that the death sen-

tence upon Commandant Schiepers of the Boer army had been confirmed by Gen. Kitchener, and that he would be executed next Saturday. The fact is that he was executed on last Saturday, Jan. 18.

## BRIBE OF \$250,000.

Patrick's Brother-in-Law Says He Was Offered It For A Compromise.

New York, Jan. 22.—A St. Louis dispatch to the Evening Journal says: "John T. Milliken, the millionaire brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, who is now on trial in New York for the alleged murder of William Marsh Rice, made the statement today that he had been offered a bribe of \$250,000 by the six heirs of Rice under the will of 1896 if he would induce Patrick to compromise the will of 1900. A short time before the trial began," said Mr. Milliken, "I was called to New York and offered \$50,000 if I would bring about the compromise. I refused and the offer was raised to \$250,000. I refused that as I would refuse any other amount offered for the same purpose. We don't want money, but we do want vindication, and we intend to have it at any cost."

## HAS LEFT THE HOSPITAL.

Miss Jennie Gagnon Has Recovered From Her Wounds.

Manchester, Jan. 22.—Miss Jennie Gagnon, who was shot and seriously wounded in the head on Jan. 11th, in one of the mills of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, by Miss Annie Beaudry, who immediately afterward killed herself, was discharged from the hospital today. In an interview this afternoon, Miss Gagnon declared that Annie Beaudry was clearly insane. There was absolutely no truth, she says, in the rumor that there was a long standing quarrel between the girls on account of a young man.

## COMMANDER ADAMS ILL.

New York, Jan. 22.—It was announced at the Brooklyn navy yard today that Commander Charles A. Adams is seriously ill and that he has applied for retirement. He has been in the service for twenty years. In the Spanish war he was executive officer of the battleship Oregon.

## ANOTHER STONE RUMOR.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Evening Journal prints the following cable from Berlin, dated today: "The report is published here that Miss Stone has been released by her brigand captors, who have received the ransom of 15,000 Turkish pounds, (\$61,000)."

## A PIPE DREAM.

The Lowell Sun comes out with the startling statement that the Dover New England league team will play Sunday games at York Beach. In these idle times some of the sporting writers are evidently hitting the pipe hard.—Concord Monitor.

## AT BOSTON MARCH 9.

Washington, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangement for Prince Henry's visit, held today, the date for the Boston visit of the prince was decided on for March 9.

## FOR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The president today nominated John Dalan to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, Mass.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Forecast for New England: Rain or snow Thursday, followed by clearing and colder in eastern portions Friday, winds shifting and becoming westerly and high.

## ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

A company to be known as the New England Briquettes Coal company was organized Jan. 20, 1902, at the office of Horace Mitchell, Kittery. Its purpose is to manufacture and deal in artificial fuel. Incorporators, Horace Mitchell, Kittery; H. G. Halbram, Brookline, Mass.; Edwin D. Chaplin, Winchester, Mass., and Gardner Corning, New York City.

The barges Baltic and Boston have been towed to the lower harbor.

## TWO BIG RACES.

Boralma Against Lord Derby And The Abbot.

Are Matched For \$20,000 A Side.

The First Race Will Be Between Boralma And Lord Derby.

New York, Jan. 22.—Articles of agreement were signed today for two races, for \$20,000 a side, between Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma and E. C. Smathers' Lord Derby and John J. Scannell's The Abbot. The Boralma-Lord Derby race takes place first. It is agreed that not less than two weeks shall elapse between the races.

## IRA C. EVANS DEAD.

Prominent Printer and Publisher of Concord Passes Away.

Concord, Jan. 22.—Ira C. Evans, printer and publisher, died at his residence here this morning. He was the son of Jonathan and Olive A. Cutting Evans and was born in Hill, April 16, 1841. He removed to this city at an early age, and learned the trade of a printer in the office of the New Hampshire Statesman. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a drummer in Company C, Twelfth New Hampshire volunteers, and served till the close. Upon leaving the service he was employed at his trade in various offices until 1879, when he established a business in which he continued till his death. He was also the founder and publisher of the Veterans' Advocate, a paper devoted to the interests of the Grand Army in the state. Mr. Evans was prominent in Grand Army circles. He was a past commander of E. E. Sturtevant post, G. A. R., of this city. He served for many years as secretary of the Twelfth Regiment association, and assisted in the compilation and publication of the history of the regiment. He was a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows orders and various other organizations.

## MRS SAMPSON HOPEFUL.

She Writes To A Former Pastor Expressing Belief That Admiral May Improve By Spring.

Mimico, Ont., Jan. 22.—A letter received here by the Rev. Joseph Hamilton, formerly pastor of the church of which Admiral Sampson was a member, gives some slight hope of Admiral Sampson's recovery. The letter, written by Mrs. Sampson in response to a message of sympathy from the minister, follows:

"My Dear Mr. Hamilton:—I cannot bear to let your most kind letter to Admiral Sampson go unanswered, though he is too ill even to understand its receipt. But its kind words do reach him by ministering unto me—a comfort which I am sure you can solve. Admiral Sampson is, indeed, very ill, though I cannot yet give up the hope that he will improve with the spring days, and renew something of his former strength.

"I thank you for all your good words and wishes. Sincerely yours,

"ELIZABETH B. SAMPSON, "1613 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1902."

## THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.—Gov. Taft of the Philippines made the following statement to a Call reporter regarding a standing army in the Philippines: "Fifteen thousand men will be an ample force in the islands before the close of the year. I was told this only a few days before I came away. Officers thoroughly versed in the situation gave me the figures."

## ELECTED BISHOP.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 22.—Rev. Dr. Alexander Binton, rector of All Saints' church, Worcester, was today elected bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of eastern Massachusetts.

## PROTECTING THE SHIPPER.

General Wood Declares Cuban Railway Charges Excessive.

Gen. Wood has issued an order declaring the present Cuban railroad tariffs to be excessive and detrimental to public interests. He therefore lays down a set of regulations on the line of the United States interstate commerce laws fixing rates, and especially prohibiting the existing practice of charging more for short than for long hauls. The companies are notified that the governor will entertain appeals if this action is regarded as unfair to them. Among other things, the order provides as follows:

"The present railroad tariffs on the transportation of sugar in the island of Cuba are excessive and detrimental to public interests; therefore it is ordered that the rates to be charged by the railroad companies of this island for the transportation of sugar shall be governed by the schedule herein after inserted. Any charge in excess of these rates shall be unlawful, and shall subject the parties guilty of the same to a fine equal to ten times the amount collected in excess of the hereinauthorized rates. The courts of the island will have jurisdiction in all cases of violation of this order. If the railroad companies feel that the operation of these provisions deprives them of a reasonable income on their invested capital they may appeal to the military governor, who, after consideration of all the facts, will render a final decision. It being understood that such decision shall be in accordance with the provisions of order No. 246, series 1901, these headquarters."

It is declared unlawful for any railroad to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation or locality, or to any particular description of traffic, or to subject any particular person, company or locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage. It is also provided that "in any case where there may exist on one of the railroads a lower price than the corresponding tariff price the lower price shall continue in force; but a higher price cannot be charged for a shorter distance haul on the same line to the port where sugar, molasses or agricultural products are to be remitted; and if a higher price has been in force for a shorter distance it must be reduced forthwith. In any case when a higher price may exist it shall be reduced to the tariff price, or to the lower price if there is any lower price existing for the same or longer distance, as already explained."

## SEABROOK.

Death of Edward D. Felch, a Well Known Resident.

Edward D. Felch, a well known resident of this town, died Monday morning after an illness of several weeks, with a disease of incurable nature. Mr. Felch was a native of this place and had spent his life in the neighborhood where he died, excepting the seasons he was away on fishing trips down in the bay.

Mr. Felch was one of the charter members of the Advent church in this town, which dates its formation back to 1869.

Mr. Felch having so long ago accepted the faith of the church which had changed his entire life from that of a careless slinger to a Christian believer, he was firm in the doctrines that characterized his church and even radical in the points of his religious belief, and he lived to his faith as many can testify.

Some years ago Mr. Felch was taken seriously ill away from home on the waters of the St. Lawrence. Here it was that he had his first impressions which led him to become a Christian. Becoming unfit for work, a passage was secured for Mr. Felch home on a vessel that was coming this way, and he being so ill, a nurse was also secured to accompany and care for him home. The lady being faithful to her work as a Christian, talked to her charge on his eternal welfare and convictions at once settled on his mind, never to leave him, but to go with him in the after years of life to the time when he accepted the Lord with full determination for eternal life in the future. Mr. Felch became a strong believer in the efficacy of prayer and it has proved many a comfort and boon to him in the confessions of life as he struggled against the opposing currents of evil. Mr. Felch loved his church and it proved to him a part of

## BIG SNOW STORM.

Raging In The Vicinity Of Niagara Falls.

Trains Stalled And Everything Tied Up.

Worst Storm Experienced In That Region For Years.

Niagara Falls, Jan. 22.—A snow storm that is raging here is one of the worst experienced in years. Everything is tied up. The Grand Trunk, Western and Michigan Central trains are far behind their schedules. Six New York Central trains are stalled between here and Suspension bridge. Considerable damage was done to buildings by the heavy snow on the roofs.

## THOSE AWFUL MICROBES.

A great and uncomfortable thing is science! It gives us no rest; it is forever discovering something in us that we didn't know was there, and the knowledge is not calculated to make us happier as a race. We were far more content with life before we knew that millions of little bugs were eating us; we are almost afraid to be still lest we hear them, like mice at the kitchen safe, gnawing away at our vitals. We are so afraid that they will get dangerously hungry and eat us all up in one tragic night while we sleep that we gorge ourselves with food, not because we are hungry, but our microbes are. And here come a new danger; science steps in like Sancho's Panza's doctor and forbids us to eat this or that because it is full of dangerous and ravaging germs. Meat is poisoned with tuberculosis, cocci, trichini, etc.; vegetables abound in bacteria dangerous to the health of man; coffee and tea affect the heart and liver; whisky eats out the lining of the stomach; beer abnormally enlarges the tissues; milk sifies us; water gives us typhoid fever, and the air is alive with the germs of every disease. And now some wretch of a doctor at the Baptist sanitarium comes forward the information that eating peaches causes cancer; he operated on a farmer named Henkle and proved conclusively that Mr. Henkle's cancer was caused by eating peaches. Fruit must henceforth be barred from our bills of fare. It would seem that science would leave us nothing wherewith to sustain this life that it is attempting to safeguard, and will, therefore, defeat its own ends; but painful research reveals the fact that we may with comparative safety indulge in sterilized charcoal balled in a solution of carbolic acid. Out upon science! In order to preserve this life it orders us to refrain from all that makes it worth living. Abas the doctors! Conspuez the professors! It should be made a capital offense for a scientist to discover anything. A man who is suspected of having a theory should be hanged before he can proclaim it. Destroy the books! Burn the laboratories, and on the smoldering ruins cook us a tender pink. Bring salt and pepper and butter; put on the coffee pot and open a cold bottle and bring in the cigars. Let us eat and drink and smoke and die happy and not of hunger!—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## ROCHESTER.

The newly installed officers of Fort Fisher regiment, U. V. U., of this city are King L. Hill, col.; Frank Sleeper, lieutenant col.; George W. Hurd, maj.; S. E. Root, adjt.

The Methodist church of East Rochester has voted unanimously to request the bishop to re-appoint Rev. Moses T. Cilley pastor of his church at the next general conference. The reports of the officers showed the church to be in a highly prosperous condition, and that its prosperity was due largely to Mr. Cilley's labors. The Sunday school has a larger attendance than ever.

Mrs. Sarah Smith aged eighty, died yesterday morning at her home on Mill street, East Rochester, after a long illness. She leaves two sons, Charles and James, both of that place.



## PROGRESS MAKING.

### GLEANINGS FROM PARSONS' "THE CITY FOR THE PEOPLE."

Light on the Problem of Monopoly. Why the People Must Own the Street Railways—Growth of Direct Legislation Settlement.

(Special Correspondence.)

People were astonished when Fenton stated that they were not made for the use of the government, but that the truly good government was one which diffused happiness among all the people. Macaulay says that Saint-Simon, himself not much of a courtier, was "delighted by the benevolence of the saying, but startled at its novelty and terrified at its boldness." "It is not safe," said Saint-Simon, "to repeat that saying at court." But the saying was everywhere accepted, even among Tories, according to Macaulay, in his day, 200 years later. We still find it accepted fifty years later, but with qualifications, of course, as the great admirer in "Pinafore" qualified his flattering statement that "an English sailor is any man's equal" with an emphatic "to a certain extent" when he found it taken too literally. But as industrial development rushes on we are demanding a substantial equality of opportunity before unimagined of, as the remarkable literature of the past ten years amply shows.

"The City For the People," by Professor Frank Parsons of the Boston University Law school, published by C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia, is a book of 600 pages, which discusses measures for redeeming cities from the use of monopolists and politicians, by whom they are now held.

It is well to turn to a study of their trenchments in cities for the reason that just at present the monopolists and politicians who hold the national government are generally invincible. If the pen is mightier than the sword, the national monopolists have that which can buy pens, typewriters and printing machines as well as swords and machine guns.

But among all the cities are here and there conditions favorable to some work for the people. Deeds are more convincing than a priori reasoning. When one city shows good actually done in spite of monopoly, many cities copy, and thought kindles everywhere. The labor men who won at the polls in Ansonia, Conn., will probably concentrate to do well in that city rather than attempt the impossible field of Connecticut state politics. Springfield, Mass., resolves to be beautiful in its parks and public buildings and to furnish attractive library and school privileges. Springfield leads. The enthusiasts who promote these institutions are visited and inquired of by promoters from other cities, who become enthusiastic also. It was not until Springfield had shown things actually done in spite of monopoly that the people were ready to help him fight monopoly and make him governor of Michigan.

"Only one thirtieth of the people of the United States lived in cities in 1790," says Professor Parsons. "In 1890 about one-third of our population lived in cities of eight or more thousand inhabitants. The problem of the city is the problem of the future, and the problem of the city is the problem of monopoly. It is a fundamental maxim of business that property is to be managed in the interests of its owners. If the people want the street railways, run in their interests, they must own them. Not only do monopolists exercise the power of taxation without representation; they also in large degree determine the distribution of wealth.

"Some of the evils which attend monopoly in private hands are excessive charges, enormous profits, watered stocks, false accounting and doctored reports, disregard of safety, discrimination, fraud, defiance of law, speculation and gambling, congestion of wealth and power, lack of progressiveness, debasement of human nature and denial of democracy.

"Stikney says that 'private railway and stock exchanges constitute the most perfect machinery for the purposes of legalized robbery that the human intellect is capable of devising.' If you will go to the stock exchange in any great city or look through the red manual or read the reports in any daily, you will find that gas and electric stocks, traction companies and a few great trusts, together with the railroads, make up the list. The evils of a system which encourages men to seek wealth by the rise and fall of stocks instead of by honest industry are too clear to need comment. The essence of royalty and aristocracy is not in the title, but in the overgrown power which one man possesses over his fellows. A congress which grants railroads, telegraph and banking privileges to private individuals establishes a far more powerful aristocracy than could be created by the mere bestowal of titles."

Attempts at state control of city monopolies are discussed. The Massachusetts gas commission held down the capitalization of the smaller companies outside Boston, so that it fell in ten years from \$5.72 to \$2.87. But in Boston gas capitalization rose from \$1 to \$42 in ten years. The commissioners could not be unresponsive to the courteous treatment of the polished gentlemen of the board of directors who invite them to elegant dinners and show them every attention that wealth can command. Regulation by commission "lets one set of men do the work and employs another set to determine how it shall be done and a third set to watch the first and see that the regulations provided by the second set are properly obeyed. The giant companies

regard this system as a help and not a menace."

Results are recorded of the exhaustive studies of state commissions, of Professor Bemis and of Professor Gray in Massachusetts, where the system of regulation by commissions is furthest advanced and in a generally well governed state. Professor Gray favors regulation of monopolies as the only escape from "reckless socialism." But he found that the law creating the gas commission was drawn by the attorney of the Boston Gas company, introduced into the Boston board of aldermen by his brother and by that body introduced in the state legislature. The companies nominate and pay the salaries of the commissioners, their regulators. "The commission has done all that it can do and continue to exist" is the apologetic and hopeful remark of Professor Gray.

"The act establishing the gas commission," says Professor Parsons, "put the power into the hands of the company's friends and secured them against competition at the same time that it quieted the people by making them think they were getting control." The commission has aided the Boston company to suppress facts, and when Mayor Matthews and the city attorney, G. F. Williams, had won an important victory over both the company and the commission appointed to regulate it Mayor Matthews surrendered and became president of the company at a salary of \$25,000 a year.

The Massachusetts street railway commission has kept down capitalization to a lower level than that in most states, but "it shows signs of weakening." The Street Railway Journal says of it: "His wise decisions have done more to establish electric railroading on a profitable basis than any other influence." At the instigation of the companies the power of the railway commission has been increased, and the power of the cities in regulating their own affairs has been correspondingly diminished.

"That our people believe in self government is shown by the splendid progress made in recent years toward a fuller provision for the use of the initiative and referendum. With the single exception of public ownership no progressive idea has ever made anything like so rapid growth as this."

In the Oregon legislature, which passed the constitutional amendment for direct legislation, the vote for it was overwhelming, and not a man of either house suggested anything of a partisan nature in the discussion of the bill.

Nebraska has direct municipal legislation on a 15 per cent. petition. South Dakota has a constitutional amendment securing the initiative and referendum in state and municipal affairs.

Oregon has a direct legislation constitutional amendment for state enactments. The Arizona territorial legislature has a clumsy law, which, however, is an entering wedge.

San Francisco has adopted the initiative and referendum on a 15 per cent. petition, and ordinances involving the grant of a franchise for the supply of light or water or the lease or sale of any public utility or the franchise of land worth more than \$50,000 and is submitted to the people.

Alameda, Berkeley, Seattle and Blacksburg have adopted direct legislation. Seattle, Wash., a city of 12,000 people, adopted the initiative and referendum by a strong popular vote. Five times the local bosses and the machine prevented the question from coming to the people, but the long struggle was won at last.

In five states municipalities are given the right to adopt home-rule charters by referendum vote. In a sixth state, Ohio, a strong movement is on foot to obtain a constitutional amendment giving municipalities a right to frame their own charters on petition of 5 or 10 per cent of the voters.

Direct legislation amendments have been introduced in almost every legislature of the country. In some states vigorous work has been done for the referendum since 1894. In a number of cases the measure has passed one house and in some cases both houses, but failed for lack of a two-thirds vote. The first direct legislation organization in this country was found in Newark, N. J., in 1892, whence it still is and the persevering quarterly The Direct Legislation Record. Last month The Proportional Representative Review was added to The Record. It now requires six or eight pages of small type to record the names of the bills and leading articles on direct legislation. After six years of discussion over three newspapers and magazines favored direct legislation.

"We have seen the Farmers' alliance and Industrial union, with 3,000,000 members, and the American Federation of Labor, a million strong, stand shoulder to shoulder on this issue. The Knights of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and many other labor organizations favor direct legislation." "It is part of a worldwide movement toward liberty, peace and democracy."

"The case of the people versus monopoly is too big for full treatment in a volume of this size," says the author. But we have not seen a fuller treatment.

Do we not need the advice of learned and disinterested lawyers as to reforms, all of which have to do with law? Experts in law can show the lines of least resistance which reforms can follow. It is fortunate that so many lawyers are refusing to be engaged on the side of monopoly.

"The City For the People" is a good book to lend to your careful, conservative, conventional friend who is not convinced by roof lifting eloquence.

ELLA ORNSTAD.

New Salem, Mass.

## THE ANGLO-GERMAN ROW.

Count von Bulow and Joe Chamberlain are ripping things loose now; a peppy speech from each has served to start a pretty row; The Briton in his anger calls the German ugly names, And the Teuton makes an answer that cuts deeply and inflames. They have called each other "braggart," they are flinging "warnings" out, And the world looks on and wonders what the row is all about.

There is angry talk of "dangers," and they mention "armies," too; There are hints from both regarding awful things that they may do; Each is certain that the other is a dreadful "Pharisee."



Or a "fool" or else a "bully" or, to put it plain, all three; They are tearing things asunder that may not be sewn again; And the world says: "Go it, Johnny! Go it, Hans! You've got 'em scared!"

Oh, let them fuss and wrangle; let them shake their angry fists; Let not either side be silent till the other first desists; Let them scowl and let them mutter, let them fret and let them fume; Let each leap on drawing pictures of the other's certain doom. While they go on raving discord from the seats of wrath they've sworn We may watch and smile, for getting little troubles of our own.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Neptune and the Mermaids.

"Now, girls," said Neptune, and his voice trembled with deep sea emotion, "we are up against it for fair."

With one voice the fair nymphs inquired what the matter was. "That submarine scheme of the Pennsylvania system. It's a dreadful thing if railroads are to invade our watery domain."

"Oh, I don't know," retorted a pert young mermaid. "All we've got to do is to look out for the locomotive." "That shows how little you know about the railroad business," replied Neptune, with a sigh. "The most important thing is to look out for the conductors and the engineers."—Morning Journal.

### Achievement.

"Remember, young man," said the practical friend, "that in order to succeed you must teach people to trust you."

"I have done that," answered the young man. "I have succeeded in getting into debt beyond my friends' expectations."—Washington Star.

### Settled.



Trade Mother—How often must I tell you that you can't have a bushel of corn? All you'll get is a peck.—Chicago News.

### Didn't Work.

First Subordinate—I hear that neighbor of yours adopted that hired girl of his so as to get her to stay with the family.

Second Subordinate—Yes; and now his adopted daughter wants to stay in the parlor and play the piano all day and let her mother do the housework.—Judge.

### Convincing.

Miss Upton—Did you tell him that I was not at home?

New Servant—Yes, mum, but he didn't seem to believe me, hein' as I'm a stranger. Maybe you'd better go down and tell him yourself, mum.—New York Weekly.

### An Awful Death.

Wearry—Here's where a fellow worked himself to death.

His Pal—Yep; it's funny word 'out was some fellows takes for commit suicide. New York Journal.

### An Explanation.

He—Your friend, Miss Dashway, has quite a military air about her. She—No wonder. She has participated in no fewer than seventeen engagements.—Chicago News.

E. W. Howe

This is a picture in every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

## BOTH FOOD AND MEDICINE.

The Fruit Cure For Some of the Ills of the Human Body.

The curative value of fruit is becoming more and more insisted upon by those who make a study of dietetics. Grapes are recommended for the dyspeptic, the constipated, the anemic and for those with a tendency to gout and liver troubles. Plums, also, are said to be a cure for gouty and rheumatic tendencies. The acid fruits, especially lemons and oranges, are particularly good for stomach troubles and rheumatism.

It is not sufficient, say the advocates of the fruit cure, to eat a small quantity of breakfast or dinner. One should eat from two to eight pounds of grapes a day, or, if oranges are the curative agency, the number to be eaten in a day may vary from three to six.

A healthy condition of the body depends upon a perfect balance of foods taken. There are many other factors entering into the question, but this feature must not be forgotten. Few people there are who can keep healthy without fruit. The abdominal, some one says, to be told to eat fruit when everybody eats it. Yes, but how do you eat it? Do you take a definite amount of it, the same as you do of meat and potatoes, or do you eat it as you do candy?

If you suffer from an acute attack of indigestion after a dinner of soup, meats, pickles, sauces, salad, cakes, pastries, with spices and condiments enough to blister the skin, to say nothing of the delicate lining of the stomach, may do not aver that indigestion arises from the morsel of fruit taken at the end.

Be honest with your stomach for a month. Eat no more than you need of simple food, into which the true luxuries of nature, such as apples, oranges, pears or other fruit, shall enter. Try, if only as an interesting experiment, to eat sparingly of the tender articles of diet and more of those suited to your real needs and see to it that fruit forms a part of each meal.

"But there are so many kinds of fruit that I cannot eat." "There it is again. Because you cannot eat seventeen kinds of food at one meal, ending with fruit, it of course was the apple or the strawberries that did the harm."

"That doesn't fruit make the blood thin?" "It certainly does, and we are mighty glad of it. Ask any doctor who has practiced medicine for ten years with his eyes open, and he will tell you that the great majority of grownup people have blood too thick."

"The minerals and natural acids of the fruit are the very best conceivable remedies for this thickened condition of the blood. Fruit then becomes both a food and a medicine, a necessity and a most delightful luxury."—Syracuse Chief.

## A SNAIL'S TONGUE.

It Is Like a Band Saw With About Thirty Thousand Sharp Teeth.

"It is a fortunate thing for man and the rest of the animal kingdom," said the naturalist, "that no large wild animal has a mouth constructed with the devouring apparatus built on the plan of the instrument used in holding snail's mouth for that animal could devour any thing that lives. The snail itself is such an utter impossibility to not to say anything, creature to handle that few men, four men, five men, six men, with it, and by holding the snail they can render it one of the most interesting objects that come under their observation."

"Any one who has not a small red hat on a hot day, have wondered how such a soft, pliable, shiny animal can take so much sharp and clean cut action in the mouth, and how it can be so smooth and polished in its action with a hat?" "It is due to the peculiar construction of the snail's mouth. The snail's mouth is like a band saw, the teeth of which are in the roof of its mouth. The tongue is a ribbon which the snail uses in a coil in its mouth."

This tongue is in reality a band saw, with the teeth on the surface instead of on the edge. The teeth are so small that as many as 20,000 of them have been found on one snail's tongue. They are exceedingly sharp and only a few of them are used at a time—but even only a few of them, but a few of them, cooperatively for the snail will probably take 4,000 or 5,000 of them in use at one time. He does this by means of his coiled tongue. He can uncoil as much of this as he chooses, and the uncoiled part he brings into service. The roof of the mouth is as hard as bone. He grasps the leaf between his tongue and that hard substance, and, rasping away with his tongue, saws through the toughest leaf with ease, always leaving the edge smooth and straight."

"By use the teeth wear off and become dulled. When the snail finds that this tool is becoming blunted, he uncoils another section and works that out until he has come to the end of his coil. Then he coils the tongue up again and is ready to start in new, for while he has been using the latter portions of the ribbon the latter have grown in again in the idle portions. The snail has been filed and readied to speak, and while he is using them the teeth in the back part of the coil are renewed. So I think I am right in saying that if any large beast of prey was fitted up with such a devouring apparatus as the snail has it would go hard with the rest of the animal kingdom."—Buffalo Express.

## Manila Casualties.

Manila, Oct. 28.—The constabulary report a fight near Pasay, province of Bullo, island of Panay, in which twenty-five insurgents were killed and three captured, together with a quantity of arms and ammunition. Lieutenant Yea Schick telegraphs that in an attack on the municipal police and scouts at San bang one scout was killed and two of the police were captured. Naval Commander Macabebe, who had gone ashore at Nippon, south Samar, to prevent smuggling, was attacked by the insurgents. He lost his revolver and was shot and injured. Non was admitted to the Naval academy Sept. 5, 1896, having been appointed from Tenue-seu. He was assigned to duty on the Mariveles June 11, 1900.

## PRINCE TO VISIT US.

### KAISER SENDS HIS BROTHER TO LAUNCHING OF ROYAL YACHT.

Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia to Receive Royal Welcome—Miss Alice Roosevelt to Christen German Emperor's American Built Yacht.

So we are to have a German invasion after all. The big guns in the forts of New York harbor are to be cast loose, and from their black muzzles will come a mighty roar. They will not preclude defiance and death to our enemies, but simply bid welcome to the invader. No less a personage than Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser and chief of the First division of the German navy, will be the cause of the uproar. Prince Henry, however, comes with no hostile intent. He comes as the representative of Emperor William to witness the launching of the yacht of his majesty now being built in an American shipyard.

Feb. 26 is the date set for the launching of the yacht, which is being constructed on Shooter's island, Newark bay, near New York. Emperor William has notified President Roosevelt that his brother will be present at the launching, and the president has re-



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

plied to the emperor, promising that his distinguished relative will receive a hearty welcome.

The fact that Miss Alice Roosevelt, the president's daughter, has been requested by the Kaiser to christen the craft and has accepted the honor conferred adds to the interest of the occasion. The emperor's yacht Hohenzollern has been ordered to the United States to take part in the ceremony.

Prince Henry will make the transatlantic trip on one of the big German liners, the royal yacht sailing before the time fixed for the prince's departure. The length of Prince Henry's stay in this country is undetermined and will depend in part on the president's wishes and the programme for his entertainment.

Prince Henry, the only brother of the emperor, is a man thirty-eight years of age and much taller and of more commanding appearance than the German ruler. Personally Prince Henry is said to resemble his father, the late Emperor Frederick, with whom he was a favorite. Indeed, it is said the Emperor Frederick left most of his private fortune to his favorite son.

The Kaiser is declared to have more than once evinced jealousy of his hand some brother, who has always been



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

popular with the people because of his liberal ideas. Prince Henry was reared for the navy, and he was in command of the German fleet in Philippine waters when Admiral Dewey bombarded Manila and gave the German admiral to understand that neutrality was a good thing to practice.

The prince is also a brother-in-law of the czar of Russia, their wives being sisters. He is the father of three boys. He has been all over the world and speaks English fluently. The prince is inclined to be reticent, but his manner is agreeable and straightforward. He is regarded highly for his preference to his warlike profession.

## NEW CABINET LADY.

Mrs. Henry C. Payne Does Not Care For Social Pleasures.

Those who know Mrs. Henry C. Payne, wife of the new postmaster general, say she has contributed in no small degree to her husband's success in life. Her sweetness of character and sympathy in all that concerned his welfare have been his inspiration and spurred him to his best endeavors. In



MRS. HENRY C. PAYNE.

the early years of their married life the Paynes went very little into what is called society, but nevertheless became favorites with Milwaukee's most substantial citizens.

Mrs. Payne for many years was a helpless invalid. Many of their old neighbors recall the familiar sight of the husband wheeling his wife in an invalid chair and carrying her back and forth in his arms between their then modest home and the wheeled chair. Mr. Payne denied himself all social pleasures and gave his spare hours to her care. Happily Mrs. Payne has almost entirely recovered her health and, though still bearing traces of suffering, is able to resume her social duties. For many years she has been a prominent figure among the daughters of the revolution and the colonial dames.

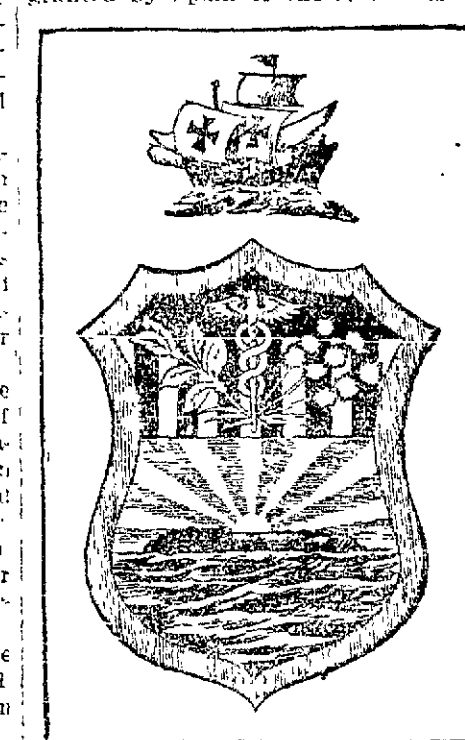
In Washington the Paynes will make their home at the Arlington hotel, although it is their intention to purchase or lease a house as soon as one suited to their needs can be found.

The Paynes were married in 1867. Mrs. Payne's maiden name was Lydia Van Dyke, and she is a member of an old colonial family in New York.

## PORTO RICO'S ARMS.

A Modification of Old Spanish Seal. Columbus Caravel Added.

Porto Rico's new coat of arms differs greatly in style from those chosen by the various states. The old seal granted by Spain to the island about



PORTO RICO'S COAT OF ARMS.

350 years ago presented three leading features—a rock in the ocean, the lamb of St. John and design of the Spanish flag and castle. The shape of the shield has been retained in the new design and also the rock, after some remodeling, and depicts, with some exaggeration, the contour of the island as it appears to the voyager before entering the harbor of San Juan. Behind the rock is shown the rising sun.

For a crest one of the Columbus caravels was adopted, as it was found to make a striking effect above the shield.

## DREYFUS' DEFENDER.

Colonel Georges Picquart to Join Army of Argentina.

Colonel Georges Picquart, formerly of the French army and who was a prominent figure in the Dreyfus case, which attracted the attention of the civilized world, is now in Buenos Ayres. He has been cordially received



COLONEL GEORGES PIQUART.

by President Roca. It is believed that he will enter the military service of Argentina.

Colonel Picquart never wavered in his belief that Dreyfus was innocent, and his defense of the unfortunate officer was vigorous.

## FEMININE CHAT.

Mrs. Roosevelt is very fond of white. The lady of the White House is said to have no less than a dozen handsome new gowns, all white.

Princess Trussot, the wife of the Russian ambassador in Paris, has written to the papers warning travelers against the organized system of robbery to which they are exposed on Italian railways.

Miss Helen Vanderbilt Wackemans, the young American beauty whose mind suddenly became unbinged a few weeks ago in London, is now progressing satisfactorily toward recovery at a private asylum.

Mrs. William Gregory, wife of the late Governor Gregory of Rhode Island, has become the incorporate head of the mill business which the governor conducted for a great many years in a most successful manner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen Denison, "the Barbara Frietchie of Texas," died recently. She raised above her home in San Antonio the first Federal flag that floated in the state. The town of Denison, Tex., was named in her honor.

Mrs. Mapleson, widow of the once famous impresario, has been left practically unprovided for. Mrs. Mapleson is now upward of seventy years of age and is nearly blind. It is proposed to form a committee with the object of helping her.

Adelaide Ristori will be eighty years of age in a few weeks, when the actors of Rome will give a performance in her honor. Eleonora Duse, Novelli and Zaccari will take part, and Goldoni's "La Locandiera," in which Ristori was famous in the title part, will be performed.

Mrs. Frank O. Lowden is building a summer home for poor girls near Oregon, Ill. Mrs. Lowden, who was Mrs. Harriet Pullman, is a daughter of the late palace car millionaire. She proposes to take the sick and weary from Chicago and give them a summer outing.

The late Mrs. Christina Bradley of Peru, Ind., was known throughout her state as a shrewd financier. She was one of the largest individual landowners in the west. In ten years she more than trebled the amount left to her by her husband. Mrs. Bradley was seventy-eight years old.

## PERT PERSONALS.

The awful truth is out at last. Governor Shaw, the new secretary of the treasury, eats pie three times a day.—Buffalo Express.

Senator Depew will have to be a little careful when he rises to address the senate. It would not sound well to call the presiding officer "dearie" or "lovey dovey."—Kansas City Journal.

According to Miss Susan B. Anthony, "this world needs fewer children." Has Miss Anthony noticed that France is wrestling with the problem of how to procure more children?—Kansas City Journal.

Buffalo Bill has undergone an operation for the removal of his hair. If the scalp had gone with it, the small boy might in time have forgiven the Indian. He will never forgive the barber.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The dower empress of China is so very nervous that the whistle of a locomotive produces a shock that temporarily unites her for the most commonplace duties, such as ordering a few heads to be chopped off before breakfast.—Exchange.

## Italy's Prices.

A Roman journal values the libraries in Italy at \$12,000,000 and the paintings, statues and vases at \$30,000,000.

## The Most Costly War.

The most costly war of all time was the civil war of 1861-65 in the United States. That war cost the northern states a total of \$6,200,000,000, while the south spent more than \$2,000,000,000 in addition. "And this does not consider the enormous expense of the pensions which have been paid."

## Unhealthy Months.

December is the most deadly month in the year in London, with March a good second, but January is the most unhealthy in France, and March in Germany.

E. W. Howe

This is a picture in every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

## A Berlin Practice.

It is the practice in Berlin when any poor person dies and leaves no heir to have the bed disinfected and stamped by the official stamp of the town council. In this way a large number of beds are collected and are then loaned to the very poor.

## Chalk Soil.

The electric cars at Ramsgate, in the south of England, are said to make an undue noise, which is attributed to the resonant nature of the chalk soil.

## Salted Furniture.

Finger marks may be removed from furniture by the use of a little oil of oil applied with a bit of flannel. Put the oil on the flannel, not on the wood, and rub the wood with it. Use very little at a time.

## India's Tea Plant.

In India the tea plant is naturally a tree, but by means of pruning it is kept so small that it seems to be only a bush.

## Korea's Dinner.

A German tourist in Korea writes that the usual bill of fare consists of dog meat, rice and beans.



# THEATRICAL NEWS

## A NOTABLE SUCCESS.

Sky Farm Greeted at Music Hall With Great Enthusiasm.

One of the most notable successes ever given at Music hall was the presentation of Charles Frohman's big attraction of Sky Farm, on Wednesday evening. The audience was an enormous one and the play magnificent. Its success has been well heralded and not only were the city theatre goers there, but every community within a radius of twenty miles was represented, including Exeter, Dover, South Berwick, and delegations from York, Kittery Point and Hampton.

Sky Farm is, without doubt, the equal of any play of its class which has ever been produced, and that is saying a great deal, but the production of Wednesday night warrants such a declaration. The story is a simple one of New England country life with a beautiful love story intertwined and some of the intensest passions of human nature are given a portrayal in it which makes the story almost a revelation.

Love and avarice are arrayed against one another in the story, and for a time the latter seems to triumph, but before the end the uncompromising and almost demonic father-in-law of a beautiful girl is defeated in his purpose upon the sight of his grandchild, and his better nature finally asserts itself, all ending happily.

The scenic effects are elaborate and complete to the smallest detail. The cosy country sitting room, the interior of the minister's house at "Sky Farm," the interior of the village post office, the wood scene in which the unexpected fall of leaves in the autumn from an immense maple temporarily saves a sweet girl from losing a valuable record in her possession, the loss of which would make her an outcast, and last, but it might be said among the best, the barn scene in the last act, where the neighbors had gathered for a breakdown dance. Every detail in this barn scene has been prepared with the greatest care and the scene was as effective as it well could be.

The company which presents the play is one of the best on the American stage today. This need hardly be said because it is enough to say that the company is one of the best of Charles Frohman's organizations, and the identical one which will run in New York soon in this play, which will continue there throughout the season. This is the same company which produced the play at the Boston museum for four months, closing there a short time ago, after producing the play for the benefit of Boston theatre goes over 150 times.

It would be quite impossible to say anything of one of the actors in the night's performance which should not be said of all of them, for every part was in good hands and well cared for and overbearing character of Edwin Holt was all that could be asked for in the character of the village minister, Rev. Milo Towers, and Frank Losee was ideal in the disagreeable town boss in politics, marriage and everything else, as well as a tyrant in the family. Benjamin Breese, Forest Robinson, Charles Crosby, Frank Murre, Frederick Truesdell, Wright Kramer, Tully Marshall, Maud Horsford, Sarah McVicker, Jessie Busley and Rose Flynn all did excellent work in their various parts.

Carolyn Whyte as Jonquil, her sister, was a sweet and fascinating girl, and nobody blamed "Neighbor" Nixon for wanting to marry her.

The production was a great success in every way and the enthusiastic predictions of the play's merit were well fulfilled.

## ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, two of America's most popular stars in the field of comedy, make their first appearance at Music hall on Monday evening, next, and they will be seen in All on Account of Eliza, their new farcical comedy, written especially for them by Leo Dietrichstein. All who have seen this fresh combination of fun admit that "it is to laugh" more hilariously than Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman ever made them laugh before. The stars are well fitted in their most present success, and the piece, while a thorough fun maker, is essentially different from any of their previous vehicles. Mr. Dietrichstein has, of course, taken his title from the very catchy song of the same name in Billie Taylor. The pretty song of the charming opera; however, no more cleanly and free from offensiveness than is Mr. Mann's and Miss Lipman's new play. All told, it promises to be a pleasant surprise for the numerous admirers of the two clever people.

## THE EXPLORERS.

Although The Explorers company

contains the names of several eminent comedians nevertheless it was only recently that Manager Cullen discovered that his head stage carpenter was overlooked in this classification. It seems that Knox Wilson's new part in The Explorers has much to do with a balloon, and he complained to Manager Cullen that he balloon was not high enough, and as a consequence, he lost many laughs, whereupon Mr. Cullen instructed his stage carpenter to nail a few more boards on the balloon, etc., and in a few moments, forgot all about Wilson and the balloon, but next morning when he arrived at the theatre, Mr. Stage Carpenter was stouly working on the balloon, and Mr. Cullen innocently inquired for the reason of this sudden outburst of conscientiousness, to which query Mr. Stage Carpenter calmly replied that he was nailing on a few more laughs for Knox Wilson.

Probably more than two hundred persons were unable to get standing room soon after the rush began.

## WHAT "QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER" DID.

Did you ever court a country girl? Did you ever sing in a country church choir? Did you ever go to a husking bee? Did you ever attend a town meeting? Quincy Adams Sawyer, a young lawyer from Boston did, and that is what the play called Quincy Adams Sawyer, to be elaborately produced at Music hall very soon, is about. The popular New England novel of the same name told all about these happenings, and it is said they are depicted even more vividly and interestingly in play form. All who have been farmer boys and girls should see this beautiful New England play, for it will revive pleasant recollections. The city bred should see it to realize what they have missed.

## WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

James K. Hackett plays Manchester next week.

May Irwin's coon song, "Good Bye, Boogie," is having a great run in this state just now.

George V. Hobart and Reginald de Koven have completed a musical comedy, The Laughing Lady, in which it is said that Edna Wallace Hopper will star.

Robert Drouet's Armand is said to have divided honors with Mary Manning's Camille in Miss Manning's recent special Camille matinee in San Francisco.

Louis Evan Shipman, the author of D'Arcy of the Guards, has retired to his country place in Cornwall to work upon a dramatization of his latest story, Ralph Tarrant.

Blanche Bates, who lost all her hair, as a result of the seige of typhoid fever, now wears a beautiful wig of dark brown. May Buckley is also in the same class as Miss Bates as regards wigs.

A new bit of realism is introduced in On the Suwanee River this season in the shape of a genuine cock fight. Two game cocks are carried for the purpose, and their battles are said to be decidedly amusing.

Teresa Vaughn is still confined in an insane asylum at Worcester, Mass. An attempt was recently made to secure her release, but after a consultation the physicians decided it would be better for her to remain in the asylum. Miss Vaughn's hair has turned completely white, and the physicians claim from this that she must have suffered severe mental strain which makes it dangerous to allow her liberty.

## EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING.

A dispatch from Chicago says: "Cigarette smoking is held responsible by the medical examiners of the school board for a startling increase in heart disease and nervous ailments among pupils in the high schools. The condition was revealed by examinations recently held for admission to athletic sports.

"Boys and girls were subjected to the same examinations. Not one girl was found unable to pass, while a large number of the boys, in almost every case smokers, were found to be in a physical condition which made violent exercise of any kind extremely dangerous.

"Twenty-one out of one hundred were found unfit and all but three suffered from some form of heart trouble."

## You Needn't.

You needn't keep on feeling distressed after eating, nor belching, nor experiencing nausea between meals.

In other words, you needn't keep on being dyspeptic, and you certainly shouldn't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it strengthens and tones the stomach, perfects digestion, creates a normal appetite, and builds up the whole system.

Subscribe for The Herald.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Two Bills Already Introduced in Congress.

Two bills providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures have been introduced in congress within the past six weeks, and the passage of a carefully prepared metric bill will probably be effected during the present session of congress. This bill, it is claimed by its promoters, is one of those very few measures which will directly affect every individual in the United States. Every person who buys or sells, they say, and every child who attends school will feel the beneficial effects of the system. The importance of the change can scarcely be estimated. Our present weights and measures are considered so inconsistent, cumbersome and irregular that from manufacturers, merchants, statisticians and men of science there has come a unanimous plea for the adoption of the simple system based on the international meter.

The metric system is now in use in all countries of the world. In thirty-six different nations, representing five hundred million of people, it is the only legal standard. The metric system originated among the scientific men of France during the French revolution, but the system was intended to be international. After many years' research by distinguished scientists of the time, the standard "meter," the new base of the world's weights and measures, was prepared, and it is said to be the most perfect standard of measurement ever constructed. It is an iridium-platinum bar, practically indestructible, and is housed under the most perfect conditions at the international bureau of weights and measures at Paris. The kilogram, the unit of weight, was determined with similar care. These standards were adopted at a convention of the official representatives of twenty-two nations, and prototypes were distributed to all the countries concerned. The spread of the metric system among the nations of the world has been steady. The introduction of a universal system was felt to be as necessary as a uniform standard of time, or a uniform base for longitude; in fact, the metric system is fast becoming the universal language of weights and measures.

It is an interesting fact that the metric system is the only system ever legalized by congress and the only system we hold in harmony with any other nation. In 1866 congress legalized the system and authorized that "one set of standard weights and measures (so furnished) for the use of the states respectively." This was done and copies of the fundamental standards of the metric system were distributed to every state of the Union. The government departments at Washington use this system extensively. In the investigations in agriculture and chemistry of the Agriculture department and in the work of the coast and geodetic survey it is used exclusively. The surgeon general of the army requires that medical supplies be packed in metric packages. The army post physicians and apothecaries use the metric system entirely in making and following prescriptions. Similar regulations prevail in the United States marine hospital service. The Post Office department is authorized to use metric scales in every post office in the United States. The metric measures are used exclusively in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. In this country the system is largely used by manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals. Scientists use the system almost exclusively and makers of scientific apparatus of all kinds prefer to use the new system, although sometimes compelled by the exigencies of trade to use both systems. The extraordinary growth in the electrical business makes especially pertinent the fact that all electrical units as adopted by congress are based upon the metric system, and that even in designing electrical apparatus, that system is in that in exporting for the foreign trade, the catalogue and specifications are made up on the new basis.

Our common measures, sometimes called the English measures, are very anomalous. It is a common mistake to suppose that our measures are identical with those of England, for our gallon differs from the English gallon by about 20 per cent. Our bushel is 3 per cent 3 three per cent smaller than theirs, and even our yard differs slightly. The old hundred weight and ton are each 12 per cent heavier than ours, and their gallons, quarts and pints also differ, for these latter units are each 20 per cent greater than gallons, quarts and pints of our wine measure, 3 per cent greater than those of our dry measure. Coming to our own country we have, in fact, nearly a dozen different systems of weights and measures, namely, the avoirdupois, the troy, the diamond, the apothecary measures, the beer, the liquid, the dry measures, the land or surveyor's, and the nautical measures; the long, the square and the cubic measures, not to mention an endless variety of special measures used in the various trades and industries. All these present a

bewildering confusion and entail a heavy burden on those who must learn and use them.

We have, moreover, a multiplicity of values even for denominations of the same name. For instance, the word "pound" has been applied to 391 different units of weights, the word "foot" to 292 different units of length, the word "pint" to 30 different measures, "quart" to 25, and the word "gallon" to at least 16 different capacity measures. The gallon and the yard have each been used as units of surface measure. Many similar instances might be mentioned. Some curious features of the old method are striking; for instance, according to the troy measure and ounce of gold weighed forty-two grains more than an ounce of lead in avoirdupois, but the pound of lead weighed 1,245 grains more than a pound of gold. Such absurd inconsistencies will, of course, be unknown after the adoption of the metric system.

At present, in the United States, school children must memorize about forty different terms, and as many different ratios, and must in each case add the name of the system used and frequently the place where used, in order to be exact, for the values differ in various states. Furthermore, the irregular and incoherent ratios of the various units of measure are especially perplexing. The only ratio in the metric system is 10, but in the old systems there are found for the ratios of the successive units: Of length, 12, 3, 5 1/2, 40, 8; of area, 144, 9, 30 1/2, 40, 4; of capacity, 2, 4, 2, 4, 8; of troy weights, 24, 10, 12; of avoirdupois, 437 1/2, 16, 25, 4, 20, not to mention the several other tables. In fact, the ratios to be committed to memory are so numerous, and the learning of so many uncorrelated numbers and arbitrary names is so great that the fact has often been pointed out that over a year of every school boy's life is wasted in learning our intricate system of weights and measures, and even after this time has been thus consumed it is doubtful whether one child in a hundred after leaving school could recite the ordinary tables of weights and measures. When we consider that there are 22,000,000 school children in the United States, being educated at a public cost of not less than \$200,000,000 per year, the enormity of the waste will be appreciated.

## DOVER.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie B. Hutchins, wife of Thatcher D. Hutchins, was held at her late home, 181 Locust street, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. George E. Hall, pastor of the First Parish church officiating. There was a large attendance and a profusion of floral offerings. The burial was in the family lot at Pine Hill cemetery.

Olive Branch lodge, Knights of Pythias, conferred the rank of pace on a candidate last evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary L. Cassidy was held at St. Mary's Catholic church at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Fr. O'Neil officiating. The interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

A petition is being circulated requesting the school committee to remove the grammar school, now being held in Central hall, to the city banquet hall.

The Stratford county farm was visited yesterday by the county commissioners and superintendents of county farms from nearly every county in the state. After dinner a tour of the farm buildings was made. The matter of the separation of the criminal inmates from the pauper inmates was an important topic of discussion. The visitors found the two classes entirely separate here, and the former kept under strict supervision.

## FOR THE KITTERY FAIR.

Among the articles that have been contributed for the Kittery grammar school fair to be held the 6th and 7th of February are as follows: Rug from G. B. French's; chafin dish, Mr. Harvey; box hardware, Pryor & Matthews; ladies' \$3 shoes, Fay's; others have been promised and will appear later. They will be on exhibition at W. T. pinney's store. A handsome dolly from Mrs. J. D. Davis has already been given.

## CASTLE OF SORROW.

Oak Castle, No. 4, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at its regular meeting on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., held a castle of sorrow in memory of the late Brother Fernando Manson of Kittery, who was an honored member of that organization.

After the grip, pneumonia or typhoid fever, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it restores health and strength.

**CURE YOURSELF!**  
The Big 4 for natural discharges, inflammations, irritations or obstructions of the urinary tract. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all such ailments. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, 25c. or 50c. per bottle. Circular sent on request.

# THE BOY GIANT HAS A BAD TOOTHACHE



Ah Grim had a toothache severe. It caused him to act rather queer; In the woods quite alone He'd retire to a den With a blanket tied under his ear. Ah Grim had a keeper named Jack; Expedients never did he lack. Said he, "Confound my boy, The folks you annoy; Let's have the bad tooth out—ker-smack!"



So away to the dentist's they hied. He spoke in a tone dignified: "The tooth must come out; But as I'm far from stout, 'Twill take twenty dentists beside." The dentists at last were all found, And a rope to the tooth being bound, They all gave a jerk. Grim yelled like a Turk. For they yanked out a tooth that was sound.

## The Magic Wand.

This is a game which needs two confederates, whom we will call A and B. A explains the game to the company, or, rather, pretends to do so. After lingering for a moment B goes out of the room and shuts the door.

Then A, standing among the guests, waves a wand (a walking stick will do) horizontally over their heads, saying solemnly and in a low voice, "The wand passes." "Let it pass," answers B from outside. Again A waves the wand and after several passes brings it to a standstill over somebody's head, crying as he does so, "The wand rests." "Over —" cries B, mentioning the name of one of the company.

Then he enters the room to inquire if he is right. Of course he is, but every one is much astonished and wants to know how he managed it, and the trick is performed many times without any one guessing how it is done. The secret is simply that A and B agree that the wand shall rest on the person who speaks last as B goes out of the room.

## School Savings Banks.

There are 2,583 school savings banks in the United States, with 63,567 depositors. Since the work was begun \$876,000 has been deposited by the school children, the amount of the deposits at the close of last year being \$225,000. In one county—Montgomery county, Pa.—the pupils have deposited in about ten years no less than \$175,300. In Atlantic City, N. J., the deposits during the last school year were \$42,750. Many schools are doing a great work in thus inculcating lessons of economy and thrift.

## Shating Time.

Jolly skating weather And a zero breeze; All start together, Hurry or you'll freeze! Light as a feather Gleiding about the trees, We children care not whether Our feet the whole world freeze. We're loose from schoolroom tether, Not minding our q's and p's! Be quicken your straps of leather And have all the fun you please! —H. Jinks

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F. W. Hartford . . . . . Manager

Monday Evening, Jan. 27th.

FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS.

**LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN**

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BY LEO DIETRICHSTEIN. MANAGEMENT RICH & HARRIS.

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Prices - \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c.

See our sale at Music Hall Box Office Friday morning, Jan. 27th.

United States Revenue returns show

Constantly Increasing Output of the

**7-20-4**

10c CIGAR

factory, which tells the story of the superior quality of this cigar.

The Havana tobacco now being used in its make up is the finest grown in Cuba.

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Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing store, such as: Tinsware (both grades), Enamelware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

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Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

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Calls by night at residence, 9 Main street, or at office, 111 State street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.







**EASTERN DIVISION.**  
**Winter Arrangement.**  
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

**Leave Portsmouth**  
For Boston—8:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m. 5:30, 6:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m. 2:21, 5:00, p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m. 2:45, 5:30, 6:00, 7:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m. 8:55, p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m. 2:45, 5:25, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m. 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.

For North Conway—9:55, a. m. 2:45, p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m. 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m. 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m. 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m. 2:57, p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m. 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m. 5:00, p. m.

**Trains for Portsmouth**  
Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m. 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m. 6:40, 7:00, p. m.

Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m. 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m. 12:15, p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m. 4:15, p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47, a. m. 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m. 4:05, 6:39, p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m. 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:29, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m. 9:25, p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m. 2:18, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m. 8:09, p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m. 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m. 8:15, p. m.

Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m. 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 3:35, 10:18, a. m. 8:20, p. m.

**SOUTHERN DIVISION.**  
Portsmouth Branch.  
Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:  
Portsmouth—8:30, a. m. 12:45, 5:25, p. m.  
Greenland Village—8:39, a. m. 12:54, 5:33, p. m.  
Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m. 5:58, p. m.  
Epping—9:22, a. m. 1:21, 6:14, p. m.  
Raymond—9:32, a. m. 1:32, 6:25, p. m.

**Returning leave**  
Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m. 3:30, p. m.  
Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m. 4:20, p. m.  
Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m. 5:02, p. m.  
Epping—9:22, a. m. 12:00, m. 5:15, p. m.  
Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m. 12:17, 5:55, p. m.  
Greenland Village—10:01, a. m. 12:29, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

**J. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132**  
**GOVERNMENT BOAT,**  
**FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.**

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m. 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m. 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:20, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 10:20, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m. 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m. 12:00 m.

\*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR**  
**AND TURFING DONE.**

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep under such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be interested to his care. He will give careful attention to the turbing and raking of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of weeds and grass from the graves. He will also do all the work at the cemeteries he will be willing and glad to do in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loan and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of High-street and South street, or by mail, or left to Oliver W. Hammon, care of B. & M. Electric Market street, will receive prompt attention.

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**Homestead Ale**  
**AND**  
**Nourishing Stout**

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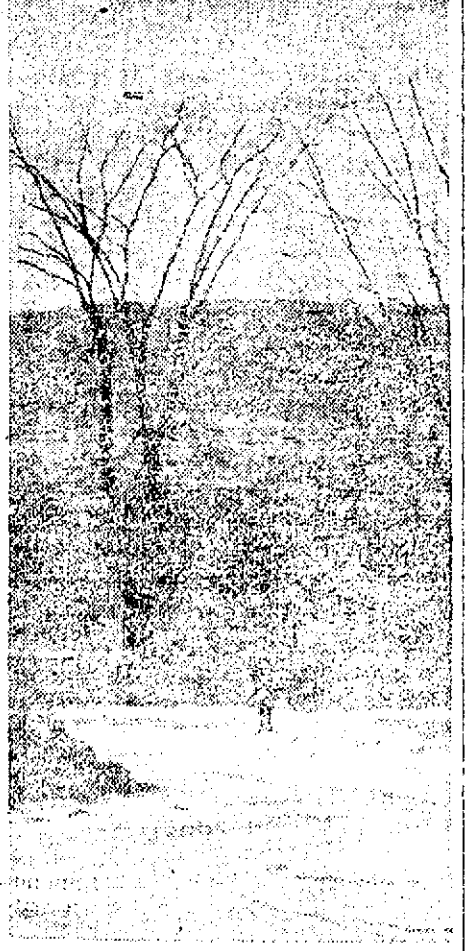
**Best Preparation Obtainable in This City.**

**137 MARKET ST.**

**MCKINLEY MEMORIALS**

The site of the memorial tomb to President McKinley has been decided upon by the McKinley National Memorial association, which is now raising funds to erect the memorial. The site will be the mound in a remote section of Westlawn cemetery at Canton, O., which Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, one of the trustees of the association, pronounced "the finest spot out of doors in all the world."

This mound is about seventy-five feet high and rises in a gentle slope from the level of the surrounding country.



MCKINLEY MOUND, PROPOSED SITE OF MONUMENT.

The little stream at its foot. A carriage drive lies at its base. Another mound the hill and encircles it. About five acres will be used. Westlawn cemetery itself is only sixty-five acres in extent. It is well diversified, however, and has a goodly share of rolling ground. Its many natural beauties have been wisely preserved, and all the improvements have been along harmonious lines. It is especially rich in noble and impressive oak trees. Considering its size and unpretentiousness, it is a little gem of a cemetery.

The mound is not only the highest bit of land in the cemetery, but the dominant point in the surrounding landscape. Canton, two miles away, practically lies at its foot, and the memorial tomb will be distinctly visible from there. It overlooks the entire cemetery, and within its shadow lie the graves of the little McKinley girls, Katie and Ida, whose death in infancy gave their parents a lasting sorrow. It was always his wish to lie quietly beside them, but from his lofty memorial they will still be under his protection.

At the same lot Mr. McKinley's father and mother lie buried. Their graves are just to the rear of the children's tiny mounds. They are marked by simple headstones, characteristic in this very simplicity of the strong, unpretentious nature which lie beneath and to whom William McKinley owed so much.

The character of the monument and its size will depend upon the final result of the offerings, which so far have been of an extremely generous nature. It will be, however, worthy of the man and the nation which honors him in its architecture and symbolism.

The McKinley Memorial association has its headquarters in Cleveland. It has twenty-one trustees, all warm friends of President McKinley and appointed by President Roosevelt at the

At Tower, Minn., a memorial shaft has already been raised and unveiled. It is of iron, resting on a granite foundation, and was erected by the miners and lumbermen of Tower and Sowdan.

Even faraway Hawaii has not forgotten to lay its wreath of laurel on his untimely grave, and its people have decided to build a monument in Honolulu that shall fitly show their admiration for the man and at the same time express their loyalty to the government he represented.

But it is in the peaceful and modest cemetery of Westlawn, on the mound that overlooks the town of Canton, whose chief glory he was and where he expressed a desire to repose, that his countrymen will erect the tomb that will contain his ashes. Perhaps if his wishes could be consulted he would prefer a simple headstone, such as mark the graves of his parents. He owed much to these sturdy, unpretentious people and would have raised a towering monument above them, but he obeyed their wish and bestowed on them for their last sleep only the simple dignity they preferred.



RYERSON RITCHIE, (Secretary) McKinley Memorial Association

expressed desire of Mrs. McKinley. Its officers are William R. Day, Canton, O., president; Marcus A. Hanna, vice president; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, treasurer, and Hyerson Ritchie, Cleveland, secretary. It seeks

**Work of National Association in Perpetuating Memory of Martyred President**

to have the memorial the free will offering of all the people and wishes many contributions rather than a few large ones. It has no connection with any business enterprises and especially warns the public against any claim of such sanction.

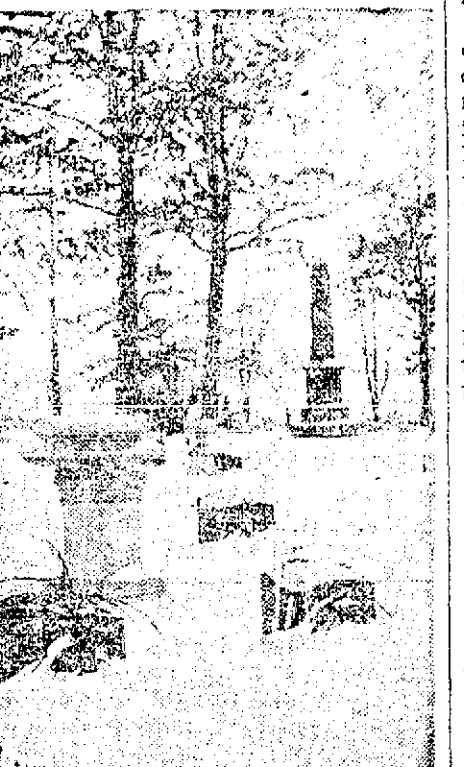
Until the memorial tomb is completed the remains of President McKinley will lie in the receiving vault where they were placed the day of the funeral. A squad of forty-five United States regulars under the command of Captain W. A. Biddle guard this vault night and day.

The plan of the association is to make the memorial in the highest sense the sincere expression of all the people of the country of their love for the martyred president and of their admiration for the qualities expressed so eloquently in his life and deeds.

The purposes of the association, as defined in its certificate of incorporation, are the erection and maintenance at Canton, O., of a suitable memorial to the late president and raising the necessary funds for those purposes, and after fully providing therefor the surplus of such funds, if any, is to be devoted to such memorial as may be provided at the national capital.

The association will distribute to all donors to the fund a souvenir certificate which will be worthy of preservation as evidence of participation in the work. By a resolution passed by the American Bankers' association all banks have been designated depositories for subscriptions. All postmasters will receive and forward moneys and all express companies will issue money orders free of charge. In every case the name and address of the subscriber should be forwarded to the treasurer, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O., for preservation in the permanent archives of the association and in order that souvenir certificates may be forwarded.

Besides the memorial tomb in Canton the late president's memory will be conserved in many parts of the country by enduring tributes to his life and character. A bill has been presented to the national congress which is sure to become a law which provides for a commission to select a site and secure plans for a memorial arch in his honor to be erected in the District of Columbia.



MCKINLEY BURIAL PLACE.

(From photo taken in Canton cemetery.)

The commission is authorized to select any unoccupied land belonging to the United States in the District except in the grounds of the capitol and Library of Congress and to erect thereon an arch commemorative of the late chief executive. Plans and specifications are to be asked from competing artists and the sum of \$25,000 appropriated for such competition.

In Philadelphia the main corridor of the postoffice will soon be adorned by a bronze bust of McKinley by Edward L. Pausch, the sculptor engaged by the United States government to take the death mask at Buffalo. This will cost \$2,500 and is the result of the efforts of the postoffice employees.

Citizens of Austin, Tex., have arranged to purchase a tract of 100 acres for a park to be consecrated to his memory.

At Tower, Minn., a memorial shaft has already been raised and unveiled. It is of iron, resting on a granite foundation, and was erected by the miners and lumbermen of Tower and Sowdan.

Even faraway Hawaii has not forgotten to lay its wreath of laurel on his untimely grave, and its people have decided to build a monument in Honolulu that shall fitly show their admiration for the man and at the same time express their loyalty to the government he represented.

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**MRS. ROOSEVELT'S CABINET**  
Governs the Social Side of Washington Official Life.

For the first time in many years the White House is presided over by a woman who is a real social leader. Mrs. Roosevelt seems to possess some of the strenuous spirit for which her famous husband is noted. On her entry into social life in Washington she speedily saw that the perplexities which constantly confront society at the capital must be met and untangled. She proceeded to do so in a characteristic and novel way.

Her first move was to establish what is now known in Washington as the ladies' cabinet. It is made up of the wives of the members of the president's cabinet, with one exception, it is said. The sessions of this cabinet are



Photo copyright, R. H. J. Schless, N. Y.

**MRS. ROOSEVELT'S LATEST PICTURE.**

Mrs. Roosevelt's latest picture, held every Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the White House. Promptly at that hour the ushers of the executive mansion as confidently expect the arrival of the "petticoat cabinet," as it has been humorously designated.

The topics to which the ladies devote their attention are the dates of cabinet dinners, receptions and other official functions that there may be no awkward clash in arrangements. The refreshments to be served also are determined, and various other details of official social life are considered and definitely decided.

In the west end of the upper private corridor, with the famous vase window, the space which Mrs. Cleveland first had furnished as a private drawing room for the mistress of the White House and which is supplied each day with the choicest cut flowers grown in the executive greenhouses, the meetings of the ladies' cabinet take place. Near the southern side, which is cut into by the wide stairway running up or that portion of the corridor, is a large round mosaic table. It is at this table that Mrs. Roosevelt presides over the deliberations of her official family.

**PETITIONS THE POPE.**

Prince of Monaco Involves Leo's Aid to Secure Divorce.

A breach past mending is said to have arisen between the Prince of Monaco and his wife, caused by Isador de Lara, the Portuguese composer. The Princess of Monaco was born in America, the daughter of a wealthy Hebrew banker of New Orleans, Michael Heine. Four years ago, while on a visit to London with the prince, the princess met at an entertainment Isador de Lara, a tenor, who was making his living as a soloist. He was an undiscovered genius. He awakened an interest in the princess which rapidly



Photo by Emma Allen, Boston Globe.

ripened into love, and European circles were startled one day to learn that the Princess of Monaco had left her husband and gone into seclusion with the singer at her country seat in the department of Alpes. There she has since remained, announcing that she would never return to her husband.

So it comes about that the Prince of Monaco has sent a messenger to Rome to request a special interview with the pope on the subject of obtaining a divorce from the princess.

**MY LADY BOUNTIFUL**

**WOMEN DONATE MILLIONS TO WORK OF PHILANTHROPY.**

**First Year of the Twentieth Century Notable by Reason of Rich Bequests to Education and Charity—Wealth Lavishly Scattered.**

The first year of the twentieth century was marked by bountiful giving by America's rich women. Contributions to the cause of education, charity and religion have been so generous that the aggregate sum is astounding.

A woman's sympathies are easily touched by suffering and sorrow, and she is susceptible to religious influence. Consequently these objects are more likely to appeal to her as worthy of aid than educational institutions. Hospitals, missions, etc., have in the past been the recipients of women's generosity, while men have given more attention to founding schools and libraries. The past few years, however, have witnessed a tendency in women to help educational movements, and this cause has in several notable instances been richly endowed.

Only a few weeks ago the world was amazed to learn that Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, widow of the late Leland Stanford, had transferred \$32,000,000 worth of stocks, bonds and real estate to the great university founded as a memorial to her son, Leland Stanford, Jr.

This is the execution of plans made by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford several years ago, before the death of the husband, but even if this gift is excluded from the list the records show that women have given something like \$18,000,000 during the year. This of itself is a magnificent figure, and with the Stanford gift added it reaches \$35,000,000, a golden legacy well calculated to dazzle the eyes of the world.

Mrs. Stanford's gift is believed to be the largest ever made by man or woman for the benefit of a college, being considerably more than twice as large as the magnificent contributions of John D. Rockefeller to the University of Chicago.

Another California woman, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, has been a generous giver to the University of California, a state institution. It is said that she is carrying out plans that involve an ultimate expenditure of about \$1,000,000 for the benefit of this college, for



MRS. HEARST GOULD.

which she has already done much. One of her first donations was \$300,000 for a mining building as a memorial to her husband.

Besides this work Mrs. Hearst bestows her wealth on many other worthy objects. She is supporting eight perpetual scholarships for girls at the State University of California. Kindergarten work also deeply interests her, and at times she supports as many as eighteen such schools, some in Washington and some in San Francisco. The Phoebe Hearst School for Girls, an Episcopal institution founded at Washington, was the recipient of bounty in the sum of \$200,000.

In connection with the subject of woman's giving the name of Miss Helen C. Gould stands prominently forth. For many years she has devoted her time and wealth to doing good. Her beneficence is directed more toward the relief of suffering and in religious work than along educational lines. She is supporting several charitable works and is a generous giver to various Young Men's Christian associations.

Among the largest gifts of the year was the donation of \$1,000,000 made jointly by Mrs. P. D. Armour and J. Ogden Armour to the Armour Institute, Mrs. Emmons Blaine has also won an enviable place as a contributor to charity and the cause of education. Altogether it is estimated that of the \$15,000,000 given to schools during the first half of last year \$6,000,000 came from women.

Charitable and religious objects have been enriched during the past by gifts from women aggregating about \$10,000,000, and about \$1,000,000 has been given to libraries. While it is impossible to give in detail the list of minor gifts or even to approximate them, it is evident that woman has played a noble part in the benefactions of the first year of the new century.

**The Main Consideration.**

"Do you think Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays?" asked the theorist.

"I don't care who wrote 'em," answered the manager a little shortly, "so long as he isn't putting in any claims for royalties."—Washington Star.

**ROYALTY GOES TO WAR.**

**King Edward's Nephew to Face the Boers in South Africa.**

Prince Arthur of Connaught, nephew of King Edward, who has gone to South Africa to fight the Boers, is the first actual royal prince to go to the seat of war. The young prince—he is but thirteen—goes not as a staff officer, but merely as a cavalry subaltern, in order to put an end to the popular belief in England that royal princes are barred from sharing the risks of actual warfare.

His father, the Duke of Connaught, who commands the army corps in Ireland, is said to have been at some trouble to get the king's consent to this



Photo by Theodor Winkler.

**PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.**

Sep. The duke himself took part in the Egyptian war of 1882 and at the battle of Tel el Kehir commanded the cavalry brigade.

In England it is felt that the Duke of Connaught would not have ordered his son to South Africa unless he had the strongest reasons for doing so. Africa is for some reason particularly fatal to royal persons and their kindred. The prince imperial of France was killed in South Africa, and Queen Victoria lost her grandson, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, to the Transvaal and her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, on the western coast of Africa.

The young prince who thus defies tradition and the bullets of the Boers is a cheerful child of the king's brothers. His mother is a cousin of the emperor of Germany and is noted for her benevolent power and strength of character. It is not doubted that she was largely instrumental in having her son sent to the front, believing that it would aid in his coming up the wanted to be a part of the war.

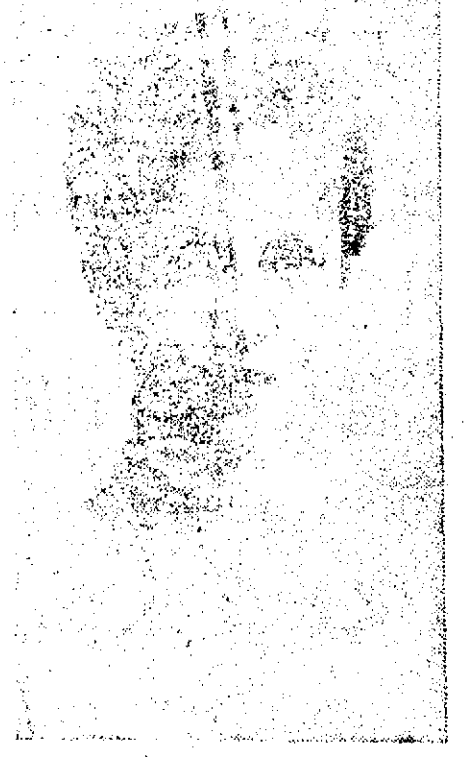
**RENOUNCES RANK FOR LOVE**

Princess Josephine, Granddaughter to

Wed. a. P. M. 10:00.

Princess Josephine has played a prominent part in the lives of the Austrian royal family. The latest being the betrothal of Emperor Franz Joseph's favorite granddaughter to Prince Otto of Wittelsbach, only with the greatest reluctance did the aged emperor give his consent to the betrothal, being unable to resist the wishes of his granddaughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, with whom it is a love match and not a simple one.

Her father, though belonging to a noble Austrian house, is only a young man in a military regiment. The



ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.

Archduchess Elizabeth has willingly resigned the royal privileges her rank conferred on her. She is the daughter of the III. Emperor Franz Joseph, who a few years ago was found dead in his country estate, a suicide. It is now generally believed. At a family dinner recently given at Schonbrunn the date of the wedding was fixed for the 25th of the present month.

**Mr. Fox's Idea.**

Best I do like a man woman—no woman, that is to say, who tries to assume man's defects.

Fox—Yes, a woman ought to be satisfied if she has a man's effects.—Boston Transcript.



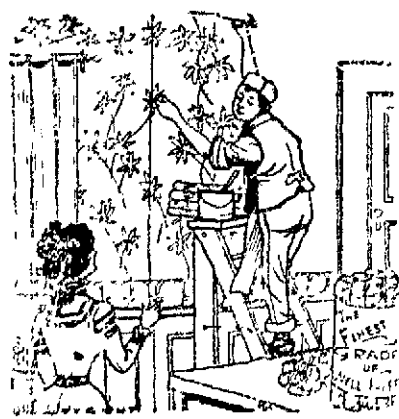
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Suspenders**  
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now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

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10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

**C. E. BOYNTON,**  
BOTTLED OF ALL KINDS OF  
**Summer Drinks,**

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**NO. 118 MARKET ST.**

**THE HERALD.**

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1902.

**CITY BRIEFS.**

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The Durham B. B. team will soon be seen here against Woods Bros.

The Dover Navigation company will hold its annual meeting this Thursday evening.

The new house being erected by Joshua Vaughan is nearly ready for occupancy.

The Relief Corps held its regular meeting at Grand Army hall on Wednesday evening.

The Strawberry Bank grange hold their regular meeting in Good Templars hall this evening.

The high tides have broken up the ice in the upper river and on the ebb tide the water is full of floating cakes.

A large amount of iron frames have arrived for the new power station on Daniel street and are being hauled there.

It was so rough in the lower harbor on Wednesday that the steamer Mary A. was unable to make landing at New Castle.

The steamer Sam Adams started for the city from the Shoals on Wednesday, but was forced to return. She will try again today.

Work has commenced on the Oceanic house at the Shoals, to get it ready for next season. It is being painted inside and outside.

The Odd Ladies circle is to hold its regular meeting and social as the guests of Mrs. Joseph Hussey, Congress street, this Thursday evening.

The latest kind of business to be opened up in this city in a place formerly a barroom, is a store for the sale of cured fish of all kinds. This is opened where Gerry & Manson, Market street, were located.

The Independent Athletic club has vacated its quarters on Market street over Iron hall and is disbanded for the present. It is expected that new rooms will be secured soon, as the treasury shows a creditable surplus.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church has accepted an invitation from the Epworth League of the Kittery Methodist church to attend a reception and social to be given at the church vestry on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

Walter Woods has not signed with the Kansas City base ball team. Charles Nichols, who was here trying to get him to sign a contract, has returned home. Woods was offered an excellent chance, but he prefers to play with an eastern team.

All basket ball players who have not signed with any team will find it to their interest to leave their names with Chas. E. Woods, 11 Congress street, managers of the league. The Fort Constitution team formerly played at Fort Wardsworth.

Supt. Daniel Mahoney of Maplewood farm has shipped the horses from the racing stable, which will be offered for sale at the big sale in Madison square garden next week. Among the noted horses which will be offered for sale will be Kingmond, Who is It and King.

**EXETER.**

Mrs. Lizzie B. Philbrick, widow of Frank A. Philbrick of Rye, intestate, has waived her right of dower and homestead and has claimed one-half of the estate, which is quite large, including part the Farragut house at Rye Beach.

The will of Mrs. Laura J. Leeman, proved yesterday, gives to her grand-daughter all her solid silverware, to one grandson her gold watch and to another her parlor clock. Mrs. Charles K. Phipps is given all her wearing apparel and other effects, and two Boston friends are given a keepsake. All residue constitutes a trust, from which the son, Edward B. Leeman, is to be paid \$8 a month. At his death the principal is to be equally divided between the three grandchildren.

A Newburyport steamer was chartered yesterday to break up the ice in the Hampton river, that piles for the street railway bridge at her river's mouth may be floated down from Hampton Falls station.

**OBSEQUES.**

This afternoon the funeral of Addie May Downs, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Downs, was held at the home of its parents on Pray street. Rev. Lucius Thayer of the North Congregational church officiating. Interment took place in Proprietors' cemetery. Undertaker O. W. Ham had charge of the funeral arrangements.

**GAMES FOR SATURDAY.**

The local basket ball teams will play at Pierce hall again on Saturday evening. The teams are Warner, Maplewood 1st and 2d, Portsmouth, Woods Bros. and Fort Constitution.

**WILL OPPOSE A PARDON.**

**County Attorney Mathews Objects to Mrs. Barrows' Freedom.**

**He Believes Her Sentence Fits the Crime She Committed.**

**No Objection to the Pardon of Houston of Biddeford.**

(Special to the Herald.) Biddeford, Me., Jan. 23.—The Biddeford Journal prints the following:

At the hearing before Governor Hill and the council at Augusta, Friday, when the petition presented by Mrs. Mary E. Barrows for a commutation to eighteen years of the life sentence which she is now serving at the state prison for the murder of her husband at Kittery in 1883, will be considered there will be a vigorous opposition on the part of the York county authorities to the granting of the prayer of the petitioner.

County Attorney Mathews said Monday that he should attend the hearing in opposition to a commutation of sentence and that he should be accompanied by a number of witnesses to testify in the case.

County Attorney Mathews takes no ground that the punishment of life imprisonment imposed upon Mrs. Barrows, after the original sentence of death by hanging pronounced against a woman who had been committed, is no greater than the crime called for. He will resist the petition strenuously.

The other York county case in which the governor and council on Friday will consider a petition for the pardon of a prisoner is that of George H. Huston who is serving a sentence of eight months in Alfred jail for adultery.

If County Attorney Mathews adheres to his present intention there will be no opposition made to this petition. Huston is in a serious physical condition from consumption and the statement of the jail physician is that he cannot live long. County Attorney Mathews said Monday that the confinement is only shortening the prisoner's life and that he should not appear against the move for a pardon.

**FREDDIE CRITCHLEY SHOT.**

**Willie Martin Accidentally Wounds His Playmate, Who is Badly Injured.**

There was a distressing accidental shooting in the yard of the home of Willie Martin on Tanner alley a few minutes before ten o'clock this forenoon. The Martin boy, aged fifteen, was playing with Freddie Critchley, the twelve year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Critchley of Bridge street. The two boys had revolvers and were about to trade the weapons, when the pistol held by Martin was discharged, the bullet entering the head of the little Critchley fellow, making a terrible wound just over the left eye.

The boy was dazed for a moment by the wound, then pluckily walked to his home on Bridge street, accompanied by the Martin boy, who was frightened fearfully by his playmate's injuries.

Dr. William O. Jenkins was immediately summoned by the injured boy's parents. The physician found that the ball had made a dangerous wound. What saved the ball from penetrating the boy's brain is a wonder. It is thought by the physician that the ball is embedded in the bone just over the eye.

Fortunately the eye was not struck by the ball and it is believed that the member can be saved. Yet there is great danger of blood poisoning, or tetanus.

As soon as the police were notified, the Martin boy was brought to the city marshal's office and examined by the chief. It was soon evident that the wound was accidentally inflicted. The little Critchley boy also exonerates his playmate from any intention of doing him any harm. The Martin boy, by his grief, plainly gave evidence of this. His only thought was about the injured little fellow and he was sorry that he had been hurt.

The boy did not know that the revolver was loaded and this seems to be the truth of the affair. There is not much that can be done for the relief of the little fellow at present. The doctor ordered that he be put to bed and kept quiet. The boy says he does not suffer any pain and he is able to talk about the way he was shot.

It is very fortunate that the accident is no worse than it is. The wound is in a very delicate place. The eye will probably be saved. But the ball must be located near the brain and it will be with difficulty removed, if such is thought of. The little fel-

low was resting comfortably this afternoon.

**FOR THIS EVENING.**

**"Me and Otis" By Local Talent At Philbrick Hall.**

"Me and Otis," which is to be presented at Philbrick hall this Thursday evening by local talent for the benefit of the building fund of the Young Men's Christian association was written by Charles Henry Wells, a graduate of Tufts and who has preached in Portsmouth. During his three years at college he displayed an ever increasing interest in literary and dramatic work, and when the class of '95 decided to give junior theatricals, he was chosen as the ablest man to write the play, and produced the comedy "Me and Otis," which was put upon the boards in Medford on April 17, and was repeated on April 19 in Barre, Vt., his former home. The production was enthusiastically received at both performances, and the success of the undertaking was almost entirely due to the composer.

The characters this evening will be as follows:

Dick Davis, a student at Hale college, fond of foot ball and girls.

Ralph S. Parker.

Byron Makepeace Thornton, his roommate, not fond of foot ball or girls.

Charles L. Hammond.

Otis Tewksbury, of Perkinsville, Dett's father.

Walter Roberts.

Reginald Thomas, a young man of fashion.

John K. Bates.

Sam Scully, Tewksbury's hired man.

Charles W. Brewster.

Betty Tewksbury, Otis' daughter.

John G. Sweetser.

Florence Follett, Betty's city friend.

Willis N. Rugg.

Rosilla Tewksbury, wife of Otis, and the head of the family.

Ralph W. Jenkins.

Sophronia Ruggles, Florence's maiden aunt.

Horace L. Rowe.

Assisted by Mrs. E. Scott Owen, contralto; Miss Florence P. Whidden, piano soloist; A. M. Doolittle, accompanist.

Act I. will open at Hale college for the day of the foot ball game.

Act II. at Tewksbury's home in the country; time, spring.

Act III. parlor at Tewksbury's home, and a complicated but amusing situation therein.

Act IV. at Tewksbury's new home in the city, and a reception therein.

**"OLD GLORY."**

**Origin of This Term for Flag of the United States in Doubt.**

There is eager inquiry on the part of grammar school pupils as to the origin of the designation of "Old Glory" as applied to the flag of United States. Such investigations are as baffling as the search for the inventor of the blow or the hair comb. Suppose you should find that some orator had spoken of the flag as "Old Glory," there is no evidence that he was the originator of the phrase, and the probability is that it was some unknown private soldier, and that the epithet struck the imagination of his comrades, who took it up and it became popular. Some time ago there was a similar inquiry as to the origin of the expression, "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," and when that exact expression was found in the familiar English poet, the quest was deemed satisfactory. But Goldsmith merely adapted a very old rule for a polite host. Twenty-four centuries before his time, Mevelaus used the same phrase in Greek to his guest Telemachus, as Homer tells us in the Odyssey. Having learned what he came for Telemachus told his host that the suitors were courting his mother, wasting his substance, and would destroy himself, and he must return home and look after his affairs. Mevelaus that it was not polite for a host to detain an unwilling guest, but that true courtesy was to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest. It is not improbable that the expression was even thousands of years older. Our flag could not have been called "Old Glory" so many years ago, because it had not yet come into being, but the origin of the phrase is just as uncertain as if the flag were as old as courtesy between a host and those whom he entertains.

**BARRON-SIMPSON.**

Walter Barron of Boston and Miss Linda Simpson of Roxbury were married on Wednesday evening in this city by the Rev. George W. Gile, pastor of the Middle street Baptist church.

**OBITUARY.**

Mrs. Annie Belle Leach.

This morning at her home in Kittery occurred the death of Mrs. Annie Belle Leach, aged seventy-seven years. She leaves no relatives.

**YOUNGER THAN MR. SMITH.**

**Lebanon Magistrate Was Appointed at the Age of 22.**

**So Writes a Correspondent From North Lebanon.**

**Charles B. Goodwin Said to be the Youngest Yet.**

(Special to the Herald.) Biddeford, Me., Jan. 23.—The Biddeford Journal has the following:

It seems that the newspapers of Maine and other states in New England will have to give up extending felicitations to Charles C. Smith of Kittery as being the youngest man ever appointed to the office of trial justice in the Pine Tree state. From a communication received today by the Journal the honor belongs to Charles B. Goodwin of North Lebanon, who when appointed to the office a little over two years ago was but a trifle over twenty-two years of age, whereas Mr. Smith at the time of his appointment the first of his month had reached the age of twenty-four.

The following letter from R. E. Hersom of North Lebanon will explain the mistake that evidently has been made.

Editor of the Biddeford Journal:

My Dear Sir—I trust that you will give the following space in the columns of your paper as it corrects a misstatement and I have no doubt you will only be too glad to give Mr. Goodwin all the credit he is justly entitled to.

Very truly yours  
R. E. HERSOM.

In the issue of the Journal of January 3, appeared the following. This was an Associated Press dispatch:

"Chas. C. Smith of Kittery, believed to be the youngest man ever appointed as trial justice in this state, has been named to succeed the late Judge Samuel B. Neal as judge of the Kittery police court. Judge Smith is twenty-four years of age and a graduate of Bowdoin college in the class of 1897."

And then in the issue of January 17, there appeared under the head of "Kittery," this statement:

"Judge Charles Cogswell Smith is fast becoming popular through our state, out of his recent appointment, being the youngest magistrate in New England."

When the first item appeared I then thought the Journal wrong in its claim that Judge Smith was the youngest trial justice ever appointed in this state and after an investigation I find my suspicions to be right.

Judge Charles B. Goodwin of this town (P. O. West Lebanon) was appointed a trial justice on December 10, 1899, being then only twenty-two years and seventeen days old, which is nearly two years younger than Judge Smith, as given by your correspondent.

R. E. HERSOM,  
North Lebanon, Jan. 20.

**VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.**

**Luther P. Foye of Kittery Point Awarded \$685 by a Jury.**

Lawyer George C. Yeaton began on Wednesday morning his argument for the defense in the suit of Luther P. Foye vs. the York Harbor & Beach railroad in which the plaintiff sued to recover \$2,000, the amount of damage which he claims was done through his buildings being fired. The claim of the plaintiff is that the buildings, located at Kittery Point, were fired by a spark from a passing locomotive. The defense is a general denial that if the buildings were set it was by sparks from an engine.

A verdict for the plaintiff was returned that noon in the Foye-York Harbor & Beach railroad case. The court finished the charge to the jury in the forenoon and the jury retired after receiving instructions to return a sealed verdict if a decision was reached before court came in for the afternoon session. The jury reached a decision about 1:30 o'clock and delivered their message. When opened it contained a verdict for the plaintiff fixing the amount of damages the plaintiff had sustained through the house being burned at \$683. The plaintiff had already received \$450 in insurance money.

One of the handsomest combination parlor and observation cars ever seen in this city, was a Grand Trunk car which passed through here on Wednesday on the Pullman.

**The Non-Irritating Cathartic**

**Easy to take, easy to operate—Hood's Pills**

**PERSONALS.**

Frank Walker, clerk at C. F. Wells is enjoying a week's vacation.

Mrs. Selma Carroll of South Mill street is critically ill at her home.

Miss Ella Lowd has returned from a visit to friends in Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. C. B. Downs of Daniel street is restricted to her home by illness.

Mrs. Elmer Kidder of Newfields is the guest of Miss Martha McIntire of York.

Chief Clerk Young of the navy yard is confined to his home in Kittery by illness.

Mrs. W. G. Meloon of Kittery entertained a whist party at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. William A. Ashe of State street is to pass the month of February with friends in New York.

John Mooney, Jr., has returned to his work at Payne & Walker's after being sick for a week.

Joseph H. Gardiner of Congress street, has recovered from a severe illness, and is able to be about again.

Miss A. Lillian Walker of Kittery Point, bookkeeper at Borthwick's store in this city, is enjoying a vacation.

Mrs. Nellie G. Towle of Amesbury, Mass., who has been the guest of Miss Eva G. Rand of Wentworth street, has returned home.

County Commissioners Griffin Rowe, and Spinney attended a meeting of the various boards in the state at Dover on Wednesday.

Mrs. Lizzie Mason-Foss of Durham, N. H., who has been the guest of her uncle, John Mooney, Prospect street, has returned to her home.

Frank Watson and wife of this city were in Dover Wednesday in attendance at the funeral of Mr. Watson's sister, Mrs. Annie B. Hutchins.

The condition of Mrs. Thomas McCune, who has been seriously ill at her home on Islington street, was reported on Tuesday evening as being somewhat improved.

W. H. Watson of Ladd street is expected home Thursday or Friday of this week. He sailed from England Jan. 15th, on the steamer Celtic, which arrives in New York today.

Mrs. F. A. Noyes and children, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. R. D. McDonough in this city, are now the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Weeks in Kittery.

**BITS OF SPORT.**

Franklin and Tilton play checkers Friday night.

A herd of twenty-seven deer is reported from Surry mountain.

Manager Carney will donate three or four of his twenty-seven stars to Manager Parsons of Lawrence.

A nine-year-old boy caught six pickerel that weighed seventeen pounds in Squam lake last week.

Philadelphia Nationals have signed Third Baseman Ungaub of Worcester and will shift Hallman to second.

Manager Parsons of the Lawrence baseball and polo teams will play Hart, one of his rushers, in the outfield on his nine.

Manchester has offered to release to Lawrence Catcher Kelly, Pitchers Carroll and Drinkwater, Shortstop Clark and Outfielder Sheets.

Bor Como, by Bingen, the young stallion with which Hon. Warren F. Danicil won a red ribbon at the state fair last year, has been gelded.

The Worcester indoor baseball team will include Anderson and Pappalau, the league men, and other stars.

Nashua High school is moving for the formation of a new athletic league to include the high schools of Nashua, Manchester and Milford and Pinkerton academy.

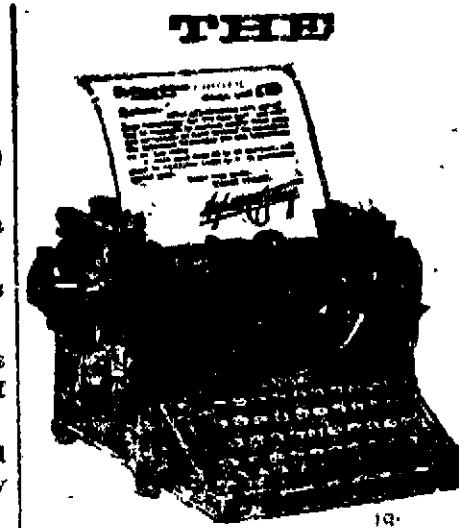
Manager Carney got after Pitcher "Dike" Varney of Dartmouth as soon as it became known that the latter had been declared a professional and there is some possibility of his being seen in a Concord uniform this season.

Louis Tremblay with the pacer Little Otto is credited with showing lots of speed on the Manchester speedway, while William Corey has a six-year-old son of Mambrino Wilkes, called Patsy, that is just coming to his speed.

Monday night Benny Yanger got the decision over Kid Herriek in three rounds at Chicago. Marvin Hart put out Billy Stitt in three rounds at Louisville. Mike Sullivan got the decision over Joe Flaherty in six rounds at Boston.

Amber Sphinx, 2:17 1/4, the winner of an eight heat race in last July, will be campaigned in New England the coming season by Ed Shannon, formerly with Jack Bowen. A mark well down towards 2:10 is predicted for him.

Peter Bergerson, a member of the Cheyenne Rifle club, broke the world's record Monday for 100 consecutive shots offhand, 200 yards range, standard American target. Bergerson's average was 89 1/2. That of the best previous champion, Kelley of Walnut Hill club of Massachusetts, was 88-9-10.



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